

## RED CROSS GIVES MILLIONS TO NEEDY SICK AND WOUNDED

FRENCH SOLDIERS AND THEIR  
FAMILIES RECIPIENTS OF  
AMERICAN HELP.

### U. S. SOLDIERS SAFEGUARDED

Dental Ambulance, Canteens, Rest Sta-  
tions and Recuperation Camps  
Among Comforts Provided  
for America's Fighters.

The American Red Cross, which will  
launch its Christmas membership cam-  
paign Monday, Dec. 17, continuing un-  
til Christmas eve, to obtain 2,000,000  
new members in the Southwestern di-  
vision, comprising the states of Mis-  
souri, Kansas, Arkansas, Oklahoma  
and Texas, has just completed a gift  
of \$1,000,000 to needy sick and wound-  
ed French soldiers and needy families  
of soldiers.

Twenty dispensaries in the Ameri-  
can army zones have been established  
to care for the civilians and to im-  
prove health conditions in the sec-  
tion before the arrival of more Ameri-  
can troops.

A dental ambulance is being pro-  
vided by the Red Cross at a port in  
France for the use of this country's  
soldiers and sailors, while a nurses'  
service for the American army's use  
also has been organized.

The American Red Cross hospital  
distributing service sends supplies to  
2,423 French military hospitals and is  
laying in a large stock for future  
needs. The Red Cross surgical dress-  
ings service supplies 2,000 French mil-  
itary hospitals and is preparing im-  
mense supplies for the United States  
army.

Ten Canteens in Operation.  
In co-operation with the French Red  
Cross, the American organization is  
operating at the front line 10 can-  
teens and is planning to establish 20  
more. Twelve rest stations will soon  
be made ready for this country's  
troops at important railway centers,  
also recuperation camps at suitable  
places.

An artificial limb factory is being  
established near Paris and special  
plants for the manufacture of splints  
and nitrous oxide gas also are being  
erected. A movable hospital has been  
contracted for in four units, accommo-  
dating 1,000 men. A recreation center  
is being operated in connection with  
hospitals and diet kitchens.

A casualty service for gathering in-  
formation regarding wounded and  
missing and a medical research bu-  
reau has been inaugurated by the  
American Red Cross in Europe.

### Children's Refuge Opened.

At a point in the war zone a chil-  
dren's refuge and hospital has been  
opened. Here several hundred chil-  
dren have been gathered to keep them  
away from danger of gas and shell  
fire. At another point the Red Cross  
has established a medical center and a  
traveling dispensary to accommodate  
1,200 children.

Infant welfare stations are to be  
opened in connection with each dis-  
pensary in the ration-free system  
planned by the Rockefeller Founda-  
tion.

While the Red Cross is making ar-  
rangements to help refugee families  
through the winter with clothing, beds  
and shelter, extensive repair work is  
being carried on in four villages in  
the devastated region to enable re-  
turned families to stay throughout the  
winter.

### Training Disabled Soldiers.

Barracks also are being provided for  
the training of disabled soldiers, and  
the Red Cross expects soon to estab-  
lish for them experimental agricul-  
tural stations.

Relief for the Belgians also is being  
organized on an extensive scale, for  
both children and grown persons. The  
American Red Cross is aiding the  
Queen in her work for the children  
and is assisting in the support of hos-  
pitals and other work for the relief of  
Belgian soldiers.

The transportation department, with  
a personnel of 400, handles the sup-  
plies and furnishes automobiles for  
use in the Red Cross work. There is  
an organized force at every port in  
France and it is able to handle about  
350 tons of supplies daily. Four hun-  
dred motor car vehicles are in use, 250  
of which are trucks. In addition, the  
organization is preparing to operate a  
motor bus line through Switzerland  
from Germany to the French border  
to aid in transportation of repairs  
and exchanged prisoners.

American Red Cross emergency re-  
lief given thousands of Italian refu-  
gees by the expedition from France  
arrived just in time, according to ad-  
vices received at headquarters in  
Washington from Maj. Murphy, in  
charge of relief work in Italy.

The cablegram announced that \$20,  
000 was given the American Consul  
at Venice for immediate use for refu-  
gees in Venice, Chioggia and the Li-  
gural. Twenty thousand dollars addi-  
tional was provided in case a new sit-  
uation arises. Five thousand blank-  
ets and food supplies were sent to the  
front at Rimini. Venice, the cable-  
gram said, is in a critical state. The  
situation is very serious.

## Stock Selling Scheme

**I**n a few days a stock peddler will call on you. Watch out for  
him. He will try to unload on you some stock in a queer cor-  
poration. The corporation is called the American Red Cross,  
and he'll tackle you for a membership. The price is small; only a  
dollar or such a matter. And he will tell you in his oily tongue  
about the dividends.

But don't you be fooled! There will be no dividends except in  
brotherhood, and if you get into the corporation you will be stuck  
for assessments. Lord, Man, the assessments will come in thick and  
fast before this war is over. Your heart will be wrung time and  
again by the need of our soldiers; by the hunger and want in the  
families of our soldiers; by the disease and famine in Europe. And  
while, of course, the assessments are voluntary, they will come and  
come and come. And you will have your choice—meet them or  
harden your heart. If you meet them your life will grow. Deny  
them and your bank account will grow. Take your choice. Deny  
them or pass them. The assessments are before you, and if you buy  
stock in this corporation your whole life's destiny will hinge upon  
the way you handle that stock.

And it is a curious stock in this: The dividends, as hereinbefore  
stated, are in human brotherhood. From all over the earth, wherever  
men and women and children are in want and misery, at home, in  
France, in Italy, in England—even in Russia—will come to America  
during this war, and forever after this war, the deep, sweet abiding  
gratitude of those whom we have saved and succored. We are feed-  
ing the starving through this corporation, and they will not forget  
it, nor their children's children. We are healing the sick—the  
tubercular, the undernourished—covered with sores and filth. We  
are housing the homeless in the devastated area of Belgium and  
France and Italy, and the agents of this corporation are gathering  
up the good will of humanity in bales and shiploads and are pouring  
it back into America.

Now, don't you want your share? Don't you want some of these  
dividends? In other ages when peace shall come permanently  
to this world—shall come because America sowed in this great war  
the seeds of good will, where Germany sowed the dragon's teeth of  
hate—men too old to fight, and women who could not go into battle,  
will say, "I was a member of the Red Cross. Here is my member-  
ship. It is a certificate from the herald's college of my nobility.  
You children and all of yours for generations may know that in the  
great Peace Corporation, I was an investor. I drew my dividends  
in brotherhood. I paid the assessments that came from my heart. I  
am proud that I joined."

In a few days the stock peddler will call on you. Watch out for  
him. He will try to sell you something that will make you bigger  
and better and kinder; something that will sting you for dividends,  
something that will make you or break you in the real game of life.  
Watch out for that stock seller. Don't let him fool you. If  
you become a stockholder in his corporation, it will cost you your  
heart's best aspirations, your mind's best plans, and much—exceed-  
ingly much—of the work of your hands. And all you will get out  
of it is your country's everlasting glory and your own soul's comfort  
and content. So, when that stock peddler comes around—beware.  
Don't let him fool you.

and on account of actual, imperative  
need. The more prosperous elements  
of the population, including workers in  
the industries, are reported as having  
left the city, and the remaining 15,000  
families are receiving relief.  
Forty-six carloads of assorted mat-  
terial have been shipped from France.  
Substantial purchases of supplies have  
been made in Europe. A warehouse  
has been established in Rome. Con-  
demned milk has been distributed to  
children and sick from Genoa and  
Milan.

One or more soup kitchens have  
been organized and are operating in  
Rome, Ancona, Ravenna, Genoa and  
Milan. Two hundred thousand dol-  
lars has been appropriated to aid  
needy families of soldiers at the front.

### \$900,000 MORE IS GIVEN TO NEAR EAST RELIEF

The War Council of the American  
Red Cross announces the appropriation  
of an additional \$900,000 for relief  
work in the Near East, through the  
American Committee for Armenian  
and Syrian Relief. This appropriation  
is to cover relief work for the remain-  
der of the war and makes a total of  
\$1,800,000 which the Red Cross has ap-  
propriated in Western Asia.

The committee is carrying on relief  
work not only in Asia Minor and por-  
tions of Armenia and Syria in the Ot-  
toman empire, but also in a large sec-  
tion of Armenia, Russian Caucasus,  
Persia and Mesopotamia and portions  
of Egypt into which the refugees have  
fled in large numbers.

Save in food, in service, in clothes,  
in luxuries, but not in money. Give it  
to save the wounded, the suffering,  
our friends, our country.

### Review of "German War Practices."

Some of the blackest pages in all  
history, comprising a documentary  
record of "deeds that make one de-  
spair of the future of the human  
race," are found in a book named  
"German War Practices," which has  
lately been issued at the Government  
Printing Office by the Committee on  
Public Information for free distribu-  
tion. It is edited by Prof. D. C. Mun-  
roe, of Princeton, and other scholars.

The dumbfounding evidence which  
this book presents to the jury of man-  
kind is drawn mainly from German  
and American sources, and includes  
official proclamations and utterances  
of the responsible heads of the Im-  
perial German Government, letters  
and diaries of German soldiers, quo-  
tations from newspapers, and material  
drawn from the archives of the State  
Department which lay bare the story  
of inconceivable German atrocities.

The purpose of the book is to show  
that the system of frightfulness, itself  
the greatest atrocity, is the definite  
policy of the German Government, so  
sinister that German soldiers have  
themselves at times revolted. In-  
dividual acts of wanton cruelty and  
barbaric destruction are cited only to  
illustrate the operation of the re-  
markable system.

The book supplements the Bryce re-  
port which was the first official survey  
of the path of horror, pain, and death  
left by the German army on the lands  
of innocent and defenseless people.  
The book is a masterpiece of clarity  
and logic, and is a masterpiece of  
the art of the writer.

mission and the French Minister of  
Foreign Affairs, and it reveals more  
of the damning German war philoso-  
phy as expressed in the German White  
Book and various official utterances,  
extenuating revolting crimes on the  
grounds of expediency and the ad-  
vancement of that "Kultur" which  
now mocks its own name throughout  
the civilized world. The humanity of  
German soldiers was so torn by the  
system of brutality that they cried out  
in letters to Ambassador Gerard, one  
expressing his protest against the  
slaughter of the Russians in the  
Masurian lakes and swamps by say-  
ing, "There is no God, there is no  
morality, and no ethics any more;  
there are no human beings any more,  
but only beasts."

The illuminating reports of Brand  
Whitlock, Minister to Belgium, tell  
of miseries inflicted upon the Belgian  
people, Mr. Whitlock saying: "One  
is so overwhelmed with the horror of  
the thing itself, that it has been, and  
even now is, difficult to write calmly  
and justly about it."

Herbert Hoover, writing for this  
book of his experiences in Belgium,  
says: "The sight of the destroyed  
homes and cities, the widowed and  
fatherless, the destitute, the physical  
misery of the people but partially  
nourished at best, the deportation of  
men by tens of thousands to slavery  
in German mines and factories, the  
execution of men and women for  
paltry offenses of their loyalty to  
their country, the sacking of every  
resource through financial robbery,  
the fattening of armies on the slender  
produce of the country, the denuda-  
tion of the country of cattle, horses,  
and textiles; all these things we had  
to witness, dumb to help other than  
by protest and sympathy, during this  
long and terrible time, and still these  
are not the events of battle heat, but  
the effects of a grinding heel of a race  
demanding the mastery of the  
world. All these things are known to  
the world—but what can never be  
known is the dumb agony of the people  
—the expressionless faces of millions  
whose souls have passed the whole  
gamut of emotions. And why? Be-  
cause these, and democratic people,  
dared plunge their bodies before the  
march of autocracy."

Frederick C. Walcott's description of  
devastated Poland comprehends the  
monstrous woes inflicted by the Prus-  
sian system upon those defenseless  
people.

How to get the Book. Address:  
Committee on Public Information, 10  
Jackson Place, Washington, D. C.  
Request one copy of German War  
Practices.

### Krenning Asks for Dismissal of Charges.

(St. Louis Post-Dispatch, December 30th.)  
The case of Henry B. Krenning of  
5167 Waterman avenue, former presi-  
dent of the Morris Motor Car Compa-  
ny, under indictment in the Federal  
Court here on a charge of violating  
the espionage act, has been taken up  
with the Department of Justice at  
Washington in an effort to secure the  
dismissal of the charges.  
The case was taken up by the  
Attorney-General's department in  
the last week of the year, and the  
Department of Justice is now con-  
sidering the matter.

Krenning, when attending the Orphe-  
um Theater the night of October 9th  
declared, when President Wilson's  
picture was thrown on a screen,  
"There's a real traitor." Mrs. Kren-  
ning at the time said he had been  
drinking during the day in celebra-  
tion of his birthday.

This is the second time within two  
months that interests have attempted  
through the influence of the Attor-  
ney-General to bring about the dis-  
missal of criminal prosecutions in the  
Federal Court before the cases went  
to trial on their merits. The other  
case was that of the Bankers' Trust  
Company, in which indictments were  
pending against John E. Frank-  
lin and Charles S. Marsh, charging  
them with using the mails to defraud.  
At the direction of the Attorney-Gen-  
eral District Attorney Oliver dismis-  
sed these cases December 10th when  
they came up for trial after several  
postponements.

A Post-Dispatch reporter learned  
from an authoritative source that  
Krenning's defense had been briefed  
with arguments of his attorneys and  
sent to the Department of Justice and  
that representatives of Attorney-Gen-  
eral Gregory had taken up a discus-  
sion of the case by correspondence  
with District Attorney Oliver.

District Attorney Oliver, when asked  
what disposition was being made of  
the Krenning case, said: "I cannot  
discuss the details of any correspond-  
ence I may have with the Attorney-  
General. But I will say that the  
Krenning case will take the same pro-  
cedure as any other so far as I am  
concerned."

Jeppha D. Howe, attorney for Kren-  
ning, when questioned declared  
neither he nor any friends of Kren-  
ning had made any effort to use polit-  
ical influence with Attorney General  
Gregory. He said he had not seen  
the Attorney-General in connection  
with the case. He said Krenning is a  
Loyal American, has been proudly  
since the beginning of the war, and  
did not make the statement alleged in  
the indictment.

Howe declared that an examination  
of the espionage act would show, and  
that courts have held, that calling the  
President derogatory names or epi-  
thets does not constitute an offense.  
In view of this, he said, admitting that  
Krenning had made the alleged state-  
ment, the prosecution never should  
have been undertaken. He said he  
did not care further to discuss the  
case or any effort he was making in  
behalf of his client.

Several weeks prior to the dismissal  
of the Franklin and Marsh cases, the  
Post-Dispatch exclusively told that  
powerful influences were at work in  
Washington in an effort to save them  
from facing trial on the charges that  
they manipulated the affairs of the  
Bankers' Trust Company in such a  
way that it was made to appear that  
it was earning large dividends, and in  
this way boosted the market value of  
the stock, which was sold to hundreds  
of investors at inflated prices.

Congressmen from Missouri, Texas  
and Colorado were said to have been  
interested in the Bankers' Trust case.  
Franklin and Marsh were president  
and secretary, respectively, of the  
Bankers' Trust Co., which failed in  
1914 with enormous losses to stock-  
holders.

After the dismissal District Attor-  
ney Oliver, though refusing to discuss  
the matter at length, said he would  
not have dismissed the case on his  
own motion, and that he would not  
have caused the indictment of Frank-  
lin and Marsh unless he had believed  
there was sufficient evidence to con-  
vict them. In those cases Oliver was  
called upon for a statement of his view  
of the cases, as he has been called upon  
for a statement regarding the  
Krenning case.

### Praise for Old "Vets."

To the Editor of the Anaconda,  
(Mont.) Standard—It is an astonish-  
ing thing that, in this ostensibly civil-  
ized day and Christianized generation,  
such balderdash should be quasi-  
authoritatively written by the Chris-  
tian Herald:

"We know of the booze practice  
during the war of 1861-65, when Uncle  
Sam filled canteens instead of furnish-  
ing food, while many soldiers surviving  
the war were ever after habitual  
drunkards. An elder brother of the  
writer, who was in the Sherman  
march, said: 'For three days during  
this time our canteens were filled  
with whiskey; no hardtack or food of  
any kind, while along the road lay  
many dead from sheer starvation and  
exhaustion.' Distressingly cruel to  
pour liquor into an army of men,  
poorly fed, and drain the last drop of  
blood unto death."

A canteen held three pints and any  
one who thinks the commissary officer  
dished out government whiskey in  
such liberal doses, has another and  
better guess coming his way. When  
the grand review was in progress in  
Washington after the war, one of the  
generals was on the reviewing stand  
and he saw the commissary officer  
dishing out government whiskey in  
such liberal doses, has another and  
better guess coming his way.

perfect alignment, he exclaimed:  
"Those men could whip the devil."  
Sherman's men had ample pro-  
vision, and when it did get a little shy  
on the magnificent "March to the  
Sea," the deficiency was supplied by  
foraging on the surrounding country.  
As to the sentence "along the road  
lay many dead from sheer exhaus-  
tion," that is a malignant and mali-  
cious lie.

Had the editor of the Christian  
Herald (God save us from such her-  
alds, that blow naught but false notes),  
desired, he could have found many  
veterans of the wonderful march who  
would have authentically refuted the  
detractive aspersion; but too many  
people nowadays seem to think that it  
elevates themselves to detract from  
the patriotic and capable work per-  
formed by those "stones in the wall  
of manhood" that made an impre-  
gnable barrier to the dissolution of  
these glorious United States.

Were the falsehood true, one would  
imagine that all the more credit was  
due to men who were in such distress-  
ing condition for putting up the stal-  
wart fight that they did, and made  
that unparalleled march with empty  
stomachs and with "the last drop of  
blood" oozing "unto to death." I but  
utter this protest because I, who was  
with those boys, know the virulence  
of the falsehoods and cannot sit idly  
by and see such patriots and splendid  
soldiers aspersed. As to the historic  
fact, high upon the pinnacle of fame,  
and enshrined in the grateful hearts  
of our united nation, are the deeds of  
Sherman's "bummers," in our present  
military exigency may our nation  
have thousands of such "poorly-fed"  
and "blood-running-out-of-their-shoes"  
heroes. And she will have. Thank  
God the race is not extinct, nor is  
the ardent love of our glorious  
country dead in the hearts of Ameri-  
cans. I wonder if the man that wrote  
that sereed of balderdash is an Ameri-  
can?

G. I. REICHE,  
Colonel and Commandant of the Mont-  
ana Soldiers' Home.  
Columbia Falls, Mont., Dec. 5, 1917.

## Easily Decided

This Question Should be Answered Easily  
by Ironton People.

Which is wiser—to have confidence  
in the opinions of your fellow-citizens,  
of people you know, or depend on  
statements made by utter strangers  
residing in far-away places? Read  
the following:

Mrs. M. J. Harris, Second St., Iron-  
ton, says: "My kidneys caused me  
much suffering and my back ached  
and pained. I could hardly do my  
work and felt run down. My kid-  
neys acted irregularly, too. I got  
Doan's Kidney Pills from the Arcadia  
Valley Drug Co., and they strength-  
ened my back, ridding me of all sym-  
ptoms of kidney complaint. I was  
benefitted in every way and in return  
I gladly recommend Doan's Kidney  
Pills to others."

Price 60c, at all dealers. Don't  
simply ask for a kidney remedy—get  
Doan's Kidney Pills—the same that  
Mrs. Harris had. Post-Milburn  
Co., Props., Buffalo, N. Y.—Adv.

### As It Should Be.

Home is the one place in all this  
world where hearts are sure of each  
other. It is the place of confidence;  
it is the place where we tear off that  
mask of guarded and suspicious cold-  
ness which this world forces us to  
wear in self-defense, and where we  
pour out the unreserved communica-  
tions of full and confiding hearts. It  
is the spot where expressions of ten-  
derness rush out without any sen-  
sation of awkwardness, and without any  
fear of ridicule.—F. W. Robertson.

### Shall Local Government Pass?

(St. Louis Post-Dispatch.)  
Because more than one-half of the  
states have adopted prohibition as a  
domestic policy, it is generally as-  
sumed that their ratification of the  
national amendment is assured. Yet  
it is conceivable that a State content  
to abide by its own regulations in this  
respect might hesitate to impose its  
will upon others.

The questions involved are not the  
same. When states for any reason  
enter upon such legislation they  
exercise an undisputed right of self-  
government. If they choose to restrict  
personal liberty they nevertheless re-  
tain all the agencies of enforcement.  
By amending the Constitution they  
not only assail personal liberty in  
states unwilling to surrender it, but  
bring down upon themselves as well  
as others the ineffectual officers of a  
Government remote and not al-  
ways responsive.

With the police powers of the states  
weakened or destroyed, as is contem-  
plated by this amendment, not much  
will be left of the American system  
of Government. The centralizers will  
not stop with the liquor traffic. Many  
other occupations and customs to  
which they may object will call for  
correction, and Commonwealths once  
secure in their own sovereignty, lim-  
ited only by the obligations of union,  
will be harried and raided like con-  
quered territories.

Here is a momentous question for dry  
states to face: Shall we surrender the  
police powers of the states to the  
centralizers?

## The Sign of the Red Cross



Millions and millions of stricken people in devastated Europe  
must depend on the activity of the Red Cross alone for the most  
meager necessities of life—just enough to keep body and soul to-  
gether. The Red Cross organization is the universal helping hand.  
But in order to extend this hand to the sorrowing and afflicted,  
it must have your support. In fact, if you would do your part to  
relieve the suffering in the world, you can do it most directly and  
efficiently through the Red Cross. Become a member today.

### Caroline Herschel.

Among distinguished women who  
have helped to shed light upon ab-  
struse subjects was Caroline Lucretia  
Herschel, the noted astronomer. She  
was the daughter of a musician of  
Hanover. Her early education was de-  
signed to lead to a musical career.  
She accompanied her brother, Wil-  
liam—afterward the illustrious Sir  
William Herschel—to England. Broth-  
er and sister soon turned their atten-  
tion to astronomy, and in 1788 Caro-  
line published a "Catalogue of Stars."  
Until Sir William died in 1822 she was  
content for the most part to be known  
only as his assistant, but later she  
engaged in many original and in-  
dependent investigations. She devoted  
special attention to the discovery of  
comets, and claimed priority in the  
discovery of at least five.

### Fatigue Caused by Acid Accumulation.

The cause of muscular fatigue was  
one of the subjects to be explained by  
the candidates before the Medical  
Council of Canada at its last examina-  
tion. Halliburton's Physiology, which  
is quoted as the authority, says mus-  
cular fatigue is "due to the consump-  
tion of substances available for the  
supply of energy in the muscle, but  
more particularly to the accumulation  
of waste products of contraction. Of  
these sarcocollate acid is an important  
one. Fatigue may be artificially in-  
duced in a muscle by feeding it with a  
weak solution of lactic acid, and then  
removed by washing out the muscle  
with salt solution containing a minute  
trace of alkali. If the muscle is left to  
itself in the body the blood stream  
washes away the accumulation of acid  
products and fatigue passes off."

### Weather Report.

(Meteorological Report of Coopera-  
tive Observer at Ironton, Iron County,  
Mo., for the week ending Tuesday,  
December 18, 1917.)

Days of Week.	Day of Month.	Temp. min.	Temp. max.	Precipitation.
Wednesday	18	20	32	.05
Thursday	19	18	30	.00
Friday	20	14	34	.00
Saturday	21	15	34	.00
Sunday	22	18	30	.00
Monday	23	18	30	.00
Tuesday	24	18	30	.00

### Goldbeating Interesting Operation.

Goldbeating is a most fascinating  
craft to watch, and it is especially in-  
teresting when the workman arrives  
at the last stage—the transferring of  
the incredibly thin leaves of rich, yellow  
metal from the "mold" to the  
books bought by the golders. This is  
done with a very fine pair of clips, or  
pincers, made of the lightest wood.  
The leaf is deftly laid on a cushion  
of soft leather and then delicately cut  
to the size of the book, with a simple-  
looking instrument of wood with  
sharpened ends, known as a "sawon."  
The edges of gold leaf left over are, of  
course, most carefully preserved by  
the workman.—Tit-Bits.

### Why Children Believe in Fairies.

To the child, fairyland is for all  
the wonderful and unexplainable pos-  
sibilities of life, for all the magic of it.  
It is a bit puzzled by the impossible; in  
the fairy world it does not exist. In  
that world he slips away from the  
world of grown-ups, with its endless  
consequences remorselessly bounding  
the way, irresponsible little child do-  
ings. He loves the grown-ups and it  
is not from them that he wishes to es-  
cape, but from their world, their dim-  
tinted, unyielding world.—From the At-  
lantic.

### How Big Ones Get Away.

How fishes get off the hook is al-  
ways interesting, for the most-talked-  
of fish is the fish that got away. Chap-  
man Grant, who gets fish for the New  
York aquarium, has witnessed the re-  
markable manner in which morays will  
disengage themselves from the hook.  
If held dangling in the air, the moray  
will double himself, tie the knot and  
pull his head out backward. "At this  
junction," says Mr. Grant, "he has al-  
ways been my experience that the hook  
or line broke, leaving the fish to es-  
cape. Mr. Moray, however, states  
that he has seen some morays shake  
themselves when caught with strong lines."